

Mr Brown

Your Copy

Re: CIM
202-17(01)
S 13417

September 23, 1991

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.]

Sec. 8040. The Secretary of Defense shall take such action as necessary to assure that a minimum of 75 percent of the petroleum pitch carbon fiber requirement be procured from domestic sources by 1994.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Sec. 8041. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Defense may transfer prior year unobligated balances and funds appropriated in this Act to the operation and maintenance appropriations for the purpose of providing military technician and Department of Defense medical personnel pay and medical programs (including CHAMPUS) the same exemption from sequestration set forth in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177) as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119) and by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508) as that granted the other military personnel accounts: *Provided*, That any transfer made pursuant to any use of the authority provided by this provision shall be limited so that the amounts reprogrammed to the operation and maintenance appropriations do not exceed the amounts sequestered under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177) as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119) and by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508).

Th
ant
tho.
sion
Secr
trans
Comr
tives
days]
such t
Sec.
the Dep
enter in
repair, t
homepor
United S
terport d
for award.

Sec. 8041
by this Act
and Medic
Services (C.
the reimburse
vider for in
excess of thi
of a patient's

...the case
...or age or older,
...any year in the case of a
patient under nineteen years of age, or one
hundred and fifty days in any year in the
case of inpatient mental health services pro-
vided as residential treatment care, or for
care received when a patient is referred to a
provider of inpatient mental health care or
residential treatment care by a medical or
health care professional having an economic
interest in the facility to which the patient
is referred: *Provided*, That these limitations
do not apply in the case of inpatient mental
health services provided under the program
for the handicapped under subsection (d) of
section 1079 of title 10, United States Code,
provided as partial hospital care, or provid-
ed pursuant to a waiver authorized by the

Secretary of Defense because of medical or psychological circumstances of the patient that are confirmed by a health professional who is not a Federal employee after a review, pursuant to rules prescribed by the Secretary, which takes into account the appropriate level of care for the patient, the intensity of services required by the patient, and the availability of that care: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense (after consulting with the other administering Secretaries) may prescribe separate payment requirements (including deductibles, copayments, and catastrophic limits) for the provision of mental health services to persons covered by this provision or section 1086 of title 10, United States Code. The payment requirements may vary for different categories of covered beneficiaries, by type of mental health service provided, and based on the location of the covered beneficiaries: *Provided further*, That except in the case of an emergency, the Secretary of Defense shall require preadmission authorization before inpatient mental health services may be provided to persons covered by this provision or section 1086 of title 10, United States Code. In the case of the provision of emergency inpatient mental health services, approval for the continuation of such services shall be required within 72 hours after admission.

Sec. 8044. The designs of the Army LH helicopter, the Navy A-X Aircraft, the Air Force Advanced Tactical Fighter, and any variants of these aircraft, must incorporate Joint Integrated Avionics Working Group standard avionics specifications and must fully comply with all DOD regulations requiring the use of the Ada computer language no later than 1998: *Pro-*

Effective July 1, 1992 all new Defense procurements shall notify software costs in the structure defined by MIL-STD-1815 instances where software be a major category of cost. the funds appropriated, re- nse incurred by the De- nse on behalf of the Soviet ing United States imple- the Treaty Between the America and the Union of epublics on the Elimina- mediate-Range or Short- "INF Treaty"), conclud- 87, may be treated as obligation authority for oration, account, or rdinarily. Likewise, any ved for such costs may me appropriation, ac- ch the expenses were hat reimbursements within one hundred ubmission of an ap- yment shall be sub-

...at the current rate estab-
lished pursuant to section 2(b)(1)(B) of the
Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (59 Stat.
526). Interest shall begin to accrue on the
one hundred and eighty-first day following
submission of an appropriate request for
payment: *Provided further*, That funds ap-
propriated in this Act may be used to reim-
burse United States military personnel for
reasonable costs of subsistence, at rates to
be determined by the Secretary of Defense,
incurred while accompanying Soviet Inspec-
tion Team members engaged in activities re-
lated to the INF Treaty: *Provided further*,
That this provision includes only the in-
country period (referred to in the INF
Treaty) and is effective whether such duty
is performed at, near, or away from an indi-
vidual's permanent duty station.

[Sec. 8046. The total amount appropri-
ated to or for the use of the Department of

Defense by this Act is reduced by
\$300,000,000 to reflect savings resulting
from the decreased use of consulting serv-
ices by the Department of Defense. The
Secretary of Defense shall allocate the
amount reduced in the preceding sentence
and not later than March 1, 1992, report to
the Senate and House Committees on Ap-
propriations how this reduction was allocat-
ed among the Services and Defense Agen-
cies: *Provided*, That this section does not
apply to the reserve components: *Provided
further*, That not more than \$1,188,000,000
of the funds appropriated by this Act may
be obligated or expended for the procure-
ment of advisory or assistance services by
the Department of Defense.]

Sec. 8046. The total amount appropriated
to or for the use of the Department of De-
fense by this Act is reduced by \$202,000,000
to reflect savings from the decreased use of
non-Corporate Information Management re-
lated automated data processing develop-
ment and modernization by the Department
of Defense. Of this amount, \$49,000,000 shall
be allocated to the Army, \$20,000,000 shall
be allocated to the Navy, and \$133,000,000 shall
be allocated to the Air Force. The respective
Service Secretaries shall sub-allocate the
amounts reduced in the preceding sentence
and not later than March 1, 1992, the Secre-
tary of Defense shall report to the Senate
and House Committees on Appropriations
how this reduction was allocated among the
Services, by appropriation: *Provided*, That
none of this reduction may be applied to the
Army's Sustaining Base Information Sys-
tems or Reserve Component Automation
System programs.

Sec. 8047. Funds available in this Act may
be used to provide transportation for the
next-of-kin of individuals who have been
prisoners of war or missing in action from
the Vietnam era to an annual meeting in
the United States, under such regulations as
the Secretary of Defense may prescribe.

[Sec. 8048. (a) Within the funds made
available to the Air Force under title II of
this Act, the Air Force shall use such funds
as necessary, but not to exceed \$10,800,000,
to execute the cleanup of uncontrolled haz-
ardous waste contamination affecting the
Sale Parcel at Hamilton Air Force Base, in
Novato, in the State of California.

[(b) In the event that the purchaser of
the Sale Parcel exercises its option to with-
draw from the sale as provided in the Agree-
ment, dated September 25, 1990, between
the Department of Defense, the General
Services Administration, and the purchaser,
the purchaser's deposit of \$4,500,000 shall
be returned by the General Services Admin-
istration and funds eligible for reimburse-
ment under the Agreement and Modification
shall come from the funds made avail-
able to the Department of Defense by this
Act.

[(c) Notwithstanding any other provision
of law, the Air Force shall be reimbursed for
expenditures in excess of \$15,000,000 in con-
nection with the total clean-up of uncon-
trolled hazardous waste contamination on
the aforementioned Sale Parcel from the
proceeds collected upon the closing of the
Sale Parcel.]

Sec. 8048. Notwithstanding any other pro-
vision of law, none of the funds made avail-
able by this Act shall be used by the Depart-
ment of Defense to exceed, outside the fifty
United States and the District of Columbia,
175,960 civilian workyears: *Provided*, That
workyears shall be applied as defined in the
Federal Personnel Manual: *Provided further*,
That workyears expended in dependent stu-
dent hiring programs for disadvantaged
youth shall not be included in this workyear
limitation.

Bill for
Ref: Deal
w/ Senate
Appropriations
Comm. Rec and
CIM 11/8

[Sec. 8049. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense or Navy shall be obligated or expended to (1) implement Automatic Data Processing or Information Technology Facility consolidation plans, or (2) to make reductions or transfers in personnel end strengths, billets or missions that affect the Naval Regional Data Automation Center, the Enlisted Personnel Management Center, the Naval Reserve Personnel Center and related missions, functions and commands until sixty days after the Secretary of Defense submits a report, including complete review comments by the General Accounting Office, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate justifying any transfer, reductions, or consolidations in terms of (1) addressing the overall mission and operations staffing of all Naval Automatic Data Processing, Information Technology Facility, and Naval personnel functions for all active and reserve personnel commands and field activities and Automatic Data Processing commands and field activities; and (2) certifying that such reduction, transfer or consolidation plans or operations do not duplicate functions presently conducted; are cost effective from a budgetary standpoint; will not adversely affect the mission, readiness and strategic considerations of the Navy and Naval Reserve; and will not adversely impact on the quality of life and economic benefits of the individual serviceperson or have an adverse economic impact on a geographic area.]

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

CIM

✓ SEC. 8049. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act, \$716,729,000 is appropriated for the operation, modernization, and expansion of automated data processing systems: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are necessary and further the objectives of the Corporate Information Management initiative, transfer such amounts as necessary to the appropriate Defense Agency appropriation provided in titles II, III, and IV of this Act to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That obligation and expenditure of these funds are subject to the review and approval of the Corporate Information Management Executive Level Group: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8050. No funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to prepare, or to assist any contractor of the Department of Defense in preparing, any material, report, list, or analysis with respect to the actual or projected economic or employment impact in a particular State or congressional district of an acquisition program for which all research, development, testing and evaluation has not been completed.

SEC. 8051. All obligations incurred in anticipation of the appropriations and authority provided in this Act are hereby ratified and confirmed if otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8052. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for a contract for studies, analyses, or consulting services entered into without competition on the basis of an unsolicited proposal unless the head of the activity responsible for the procurement determines—

(a) as a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is found fully qualified to perform the proposed work, or

(b) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological prom-

ise, represents the product of original thinking, and was submitted in confidence by one source, or

(c) where the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to insure that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support:

Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to contracts in an amount of less than \$25,000, contracts related to improvements of equipment that is in development or production, or contracts as to which a civilian official of the Department of Defense, who has been confirmed by the Senate, determines that the award of such contract is in the interest of the national defense.

SEC. 8053. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense in this Act shall be used to demilitarize or dispose of more than 310,784 unserviceable M1 Garand rifles and M1 Carabines.

SEC. 8054. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay more than 50 percent of an amount paid to any person under section 308 of title 37, United States Code, in a lump sum.

SEC. 8055. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense to assign a supervisor's title or grade when the number of people he or she supervises is considered as a basis for this determination: *Provided*, That savings that result from this provision are represented as such in future budget proposals.

SEC. 8056. None of the funds appropriated by this Act available for the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services shall be available for the payment of the expenses under the Program for the first \$150 of the charges for all types of care authorized under the provisions of section 1079(a) of title 10, United States Code, under plans contracted for under the provisions of section 1079 or section 1086 of title 10, United States Code, and received in an outpatient status after April 1, 1991: *Provided*, That the foregoing limitation shall not exceed the first \$300 in the case of a family group of two or more persons covered by section 1079(a) of title 10, United States Code: *Provided further*, That higher deductible amounts, higher coinsurance payments, and/or total or partial restrictions on the availability of care (other than emergency care) in facilities of the uniformed services may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense in the case of beneficiaries eligible for enrollment under health care plans contracted for under section 1097 of title 10, United States Code, who chose not to enroll in such plans: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply in the case of dependents of military members in grades E-1 through E-4.

SEC. 8057. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year for the Navy may be used to carry out an electromagnetic pulse program in the Chesapeake Bay area in connection with the Electromagnetic Pulse Radiation Environment Simulator for Ships (EMPRESS II) program unless or until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Congress that conduct of the EMPRESS II program is essential to the national security of the United States and to achieving requisite military capability for United States naval vessels, and that the economic, environmental, and social costs to the United States of conducting the EMPRESS II program in the Chesapeake Bay area are far less than the economic, environmental, and social costs caused by conducting the EMPRESS II program elsewhere.

SEC. 8058. Of the funds appropriated by this Act, no more than \$4,000,000 shall be available for the health care demonstration project regarding chiropractic care required by section 632(b) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985, Public Law 98-525.

SEC. 8059. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to pay health care providers under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) for services determined under the CHAMPUS Peer Review Organization (PRO) Program to be not medically or psychologically necessary. The Secretary of Defense may by regulation adopt any quality and utilization review requirements and procedures in effect for the Peer Review Organization Program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (Medicare) that the Secretary determines necessary, and may adapt the Medicare requirements and procedures to the circumstances of the CHAMPUS PRO Program as the Secretary determines appropriate.

SEC. 8060. Such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1992 pay raises for programs funded by this Act shall be absorbed within the levels appropriated in this Act.

SEC. 8061. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for payments under the Department of Defense contract with the Louisiana State University Medical Center involving the use of cats for Brain Missile Wound Research, and the Department of Defense shall not make payments under such contract from funds obligated prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, except as necessary for costs incurred by the contractor prior to the enactment of this Act, and until thirty legislative days after the final General Accounting Office report on the aforesaid contract is submitted for review to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That funds necessary for the care of animals covered by this contract are allowed.

SEC. 8062. None of the funds provided in this Act or any other Act shall be available to conduct bone trauma research at the Letterman Army Institute of Research until the Secretary of the Army certifies that the synthetic compound to be used in the experiments is of such a type that its use will result in a significant medical finding, the research has military application, the research will be conducted in accordance with the standards set by an animal care and use committee, and the research does not duplicate research already conducted by a manufacturer or any other research organization.

SEC. 8063. The Secretary of Defense shall include in any base closure and realignment plan submitted to Congress after the date of enactment of this Act, a complete review for the five year period beginning on October 1, 1991, which shall include expected force structure and levels for such period, expected installation requirements for such period, a budget plan for such period, the cost savings expected to be realized through realignments and closures of military installations during such period, an economics model to identify the critical local economic sectors affected by proposed closures and realignments of military installations and an assessment of the economic impact in each area in which a military installation is to be realigned or closed.

SEC. 8064. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to reduce the fiscal year 1992 2.5- or 5-ton truck maintenance workload at Letterkenny Army Depot as a direct result of either the proposed consolidation of truck maintenance or an increase in fiscal year 1992 truck maintenance

systems. Thus, as in fiscal year 1991, the Committee supports the consolidation of funding for automated data processing development and modernization efforts related to the corporate information management initiative and computer-aided acquisition and logistics support program.

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING [ADP]

The use of ADP equipment and services permeates the operations of the Department, whether the function is related to strategic, tactical, logistic, or administrative missions. While most functions performed within the Department, services, and defense agencies require the use of some form of ADP, little has been accomplished in the past to either monitor, integrate, or control the proliferation of ADP resources. While this practice has not previously impaired the Department in accomplishing its mission, it has become increasingly clear in recent years that ADP resources used throughout the Department must be able to intercommunicate, transfer and receive data from various sources, and operate in a near real-time environment in order to support the decisionmaking process.

In responding to this requirement, the Department has taken several positive steps through the decision to use the Ada programming language in software development, the incorporation of open system architectures which are designed to operate virtually any nonproprietary software with little or no alterations, as well as other efforts that will wean the Department from the use of proprietary hardware and software in its nontactical ADP systems.

The Department has also taken to the method of awarding ADP contracts on an indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity basis that allows for the rapid acquisition of hardware and software to meet increasing demands on ADP capabilities. These contracts have proven to be extremely popular since many of the existing hardware platforms fielded today are technologically outdated and can no longer keep pace with advancements in processing speed, memory capacity, visual/graphics capabilities, et cetera. Moreover, the structure of these contracts allow any customer with available funds to quickly meet its ADP resource needs without being burdened by the normally lengthy acquisition process within the Department.

The Department has reached a crossroad in ADP and has now embarked down a path of ADP consolidations, consideration of single systems to serve similar requirements for all services and defense agencies, and requiring the interoperability and timeliness of system architectures to support the Department's increasing reliance on ADP to serve the Department's needs while it draws down its resources in other areas. While this occurs, the Department needs to ensure that it proceeds prudently in a manner that does not inflict any further degradation to its force structure and readiness posture.

Outsourcing.—Information technology has increased at such a rapid pace over the last decade that the Department is facing the prospect of acquiring inferior ADP resources due to the length of its acquisition process. The Department reacts slowly to innova-

tions and improvements in information technology that could be beneficial if obtained in a more timely manner. The Committee believes that the current environment of reduced resources compels the Department to take those steps necessary to obtain information technology faster and more responsively in order to mitigate the impact of reductions in force structure and supporting resources. Therefore, the Department is encouraged to establish a pilot information technology leasing capability that will quickly and economically place current information technology into the hands of Department users. This capability will consist of a centrally managed leasing organization having the capability to assess departmental requirements for information technology and meet those requirements quickly through commercial leasing arrangements. The Department will establish appropriate approval procedures and a funding mechanism to recover the cost of the equipment from users of the leases. The Department is requested to provide to Congress, by May 31, 1992, a report of its information technology leasing activities, plans, and accomplishments.

Indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity [IDIQ] contracts.—IDIQ contracts have enabled the Department to quickly acquire ADP resources without having to endure lengthy administrative and manufacturing leadtimes prior to receipt of the equipment and associated peripherals and software. In recent years, the Department's portrayal of resources budgeted for purchases on IDIQ contracts has been significantly lower than the level of purchases experienced. This practice indicates the Department's insatiable appetite for ADP resources and also highlights its inability to control spending habits by the services and their various program offices. Research by the Committee indicates that the Department is in the process of purchasing nearly 1,300,000 lap-top computers, workstations, personal computers, as well as associated peripherals and software at a cost of nearly \$10,000,000,000. These figures are made even more staggering by the fact that they do not include ADP resource acquisitions for strategic, tactical, or intelligence information systems, and those systems, networks, and hardware contracts that are estimated at a value that does not require higher level review and approval.

The Committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's lack of oversight of requirements and IDIQ-type contracts for the purchase of computer hardware, software, and support. Some of these contracts have a maximum potential value of over \$1,000,000,000. While these contracts are put into place to streamline the acquisition and lower the costs of fielding computers to Defense activities, there is no standard policy requiring the review of orders submitted under these contracts to control unnecessary, duplicative, and other wasteful orders.

The Committee believes that considerable improvements need to be made in the way the Department controls these contracts. The Committee directs an OSD-level review of the oversight of these contracts in its life cycle management policies. This oversight must include steps to preclude excessive ordering and that all orders are consistent with any corporate information management initiatives. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Department to establish controls on these contracts which limit the level of fiscal year 1992

purchases to those amounts requested in the President's budget exhibit 43 (or as adjusted by Congress) and authority to exceed these levels must be granted from the appropriate action officer within the Office of Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence). The Committee directs the Department to report to Congress, by March 1, 1992, on the steps taken to strengthen oversight of these contracts. In addition, the Committee requests a summary listing of waivers granted by dollar amount and appropriation through the third quarter of fiscal year 1992 to be provided not later than July 15, 1992, and a final report on fiscal year 1992 due not later than October 31, 1992.

The contracts falling under this requirement are: Desktop III/IV, Supermini, lightweight computer unit, common hardware/software, small multiuser computer, lapheld II, standard multiuser small computer requirements contract, standard desktop computer companion contract, and sustaining base information system.

Desktop III contract.—Desktop III is an indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contract administered by the Air Force. This contract contains a significant number of systems that are backlogged due to demand in excess of number of systems being produced. The Air Force recently restructured the delivery allocations on the contract. As a result, the Army and Navy monthly delivery allocations have been reduced by nearly 25 percent. Given the large backlogs that already exist, this reallocation will further increase the amount of time that the Army and Navy must wait for the delivery of ordered equipment. In order to adjust for this reallocation, the budgeted Desktop III purchases for the Army and Navy are reduced by 25 percent. The recommended adjustments are as follows:

Army:	
Operation and maintenance (includes Army stock fund).....	—\$9,870,000
Other procurement.....	—2,040,000
Total.....	—11,910,000
Navy: Operation and maintenance (includes revolving funds).....	—5,485,000

Automated data processing operations consolidations.—As a result of the defense management review, the Department has embarked on an initiative to consolidate ADP design and operations functions. This effort is intended to improve the quality and efficiency of general purpose computer support. The Department has directed that these consolidations be based on a sound business approach, supported by current workload/site analysis, and have completed economic analyses to substantiate the consolidation initiative. As of August 1991, neither the Army, the Navy, nor the Air Force have completed either the required economic analyses or business cases.

The Committee strongly supports the Department's initiative to consolidate ADP design and operations and believes that significant savings can be realized. However, the Committee does not think it prudent to effect the intended consolidations until the appropriate reviews and analyses have been completed. Furthermore, the Committee believes that strong central management is essential to the creation of standard design and operating environments which are necessary to the operation and development of Department of Defense-wide standard systems. Therefore, to support the

Defense efforts to ensure that proposed individual service/defense agency consolidations make good sense, the Committee recommends the combining of fiscal year 1992 funding for ADP consolidation in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence). The Committee also directs the Department to review and validate the associated business cases and economic analyses prior to the release of any funds for consolidations.

The recommended adjustments are as follows:

Operation and maintenance, Army.....	—\$28,600,000
Other procurement, Army.....	—29,000,000
Other procurement, Navy.....	—54,700,000
Other procurement, Air Force.....	—70,400,000
Procurement, defense agencies (DLA).....	—14,000,000
Total.....	—196,700,000

Excessive automated data processing development and modernization program growth.—The fiscal year 1992 budget request for development and modernization of ADP resources is 25 percent greater than the fiscal year 1991 program. This ratio holds true whether the ADP program in question is related to corporate information management [CIM] or not. The Committee is concerned that the services are spending resources on programs that may be considered in the near future as potential CIM candidates for either continuance or termination. Furthermore, this level of growth in the non-CIM area indicates the Department's lack of ability to constrain individual service ADP modernization efforts. The Committee firmly believes that the Department should make every effort to constrain spending in ADP development and modernization for non-CIM-related categories. Accordingly, the Committee recommends reductions of \$49,000,000 for the Army, \$20,000,000 for the Navy, and \$133,000,000 for the Air Force. These reductions are addressed in section 8046 of the general provisions. Furthermore, none of these reductions may be applied to the Army's sustaining base information systems or Reserve component automation system ADP programs or used to impact any other Committee adjustments to these two programs.

ARMY

Sustaining base information system [SBIS].—SBIS is designed to consolidate and integrate base level ADP systems throughout the Army. Preliminary economic analyses indicate that the fielding of SBIS will save the Army several billion dollars through the year 2002. As a result of this preliminary analysis, the Army has identified an urgent requirement to realign \$40,000,000 in fiscal year 1992 resources to ensure that the SBIS program remains on track. The Committee commends the Army's efforts to rein in base level automation costs and the proliferation of duplicative systems. Accordingly, the Committee supports the realignment of \$40,000,000 to support the continued progress in the implementation of SBIS.

Personnel electronics records management system [PERMS].—PERMS is the Army initiative to store and maintain personnel files on an optical imagery system for Active, Guard, and Reserve personnel. The initial contract award was made in April 1991 but

subsequently terminated as a result of a protest. The contract was to be re-awarded in late September 1991, but a second protest has been filed over the re-award date and it is likely that contract award will slip into fiscal year 1992. The contract has been constructed with various options for the conversion of military personnel files that may be exercised either serially or concurrently. Since this effort is still in its early phases, it appears prudent to delay the exercising of the planned fiscal year 1992 option for the conversion of enlisted personnel records [EREC]. Recommended adjustments are detailed below. In addition, funds for the procurement of hardware were erroneously budgeted within the defense business operating fund [DBOF]. The associated adjustments also correct this misplacement of funding.

Operation and maintenance (EREC).....	-\$5,000,000
Operation and maintenance (DBOF correction).....	-7,355,000
Other procurement, Army (DBOF correction).....	+7,355,000
Other procurement, Army (EREC).....	-4,062,000
Total.....	-9,062,000

NAVY

Military Sealift Command mobility planning and execution system [MOPEX].—As a result of economies and efficiencies, the Navy was able to realize reductions in the level of travel, leased space, and supply costs related to the operation of MOPEX. In fiscal year 1992, the Navy has requested increases in funding in these accounts. The Committee does not support the requested increases and recommends a reduction of \$1,758,000 to the operation and maintenance, Navy appropriation.

AIR FORCE

Strategic war planning system [SWPS].—SWPS is an automated system used by the Strategic Air Command to plan, disseminate, and implement strategic war plans. Last year, Congress directed that this program be presented to the Major Automated Information Systems Review Council [MAISRC] for review and that the results of this review be presented to Congress. It has come to the attention of this Committee that the designated MAISRC review has not been completed and that the Air Force cannot substantiate the SWPS funding profile, distinguish system operating costs from planned upgrades, or establish program baseline costs. Furthermore, given the altered strategic environment and changes in data sources for SWPS (e.g., OTH-B was to provide data to SWPS, but OTH-B has now been terminated), it is vital that this program be validated and clearly defined as to what efforts are being funded within SWPS. Pending a MAISRC decision on the SWPS program and demonstrated commitment to accurately identifying various program costs, the Committee recommends a reduction of \$29,408,000 to other procurement, Air Force, in fiscal year 1992.

Military Airlift Command command and control information processing system [MACC²IPS].—The fiscal year 1991 Department of Defense Appropriations Act decremented funding for the procurement of MACC²IPS hardware due to slips occurring in soft-

ware development. In addition, the Air Force was directed to present this program to the Major Automated Information Systems Review Council for review. Due to requirements to support operations Desert Shield/Storm, the MAISRC for this program slipped several months and will not be completed until sometime in fiscal year 1992. While portions of the software were used in operations Desert Shield/Storm, the deployed portion only reached approximately 80 percent of the software comprising the system. 1. Until the MACC²IPS program successfully completes the required AFAISRC/MAISRC reviews, and the associated issues have been resolved, the Committee recommends a reduction of \$7,200,000 to the other procurement, Air Force appropriation.

Core automated maintenance system [CAMS]/reliability and maintainability information system [REMIS] limitation.—In 1988, the General Accounting Office [GAO], the Department of Defense inspector general, and military department auditors have documented serious deficiencies in the acquisition and management of automated information systems. Such deficiencies assume added significance as they relate to the acquisition and management of weapon system automated information systems because of the leverage conferred by timely, accurate, and comprehensive data and information on the effective and efficient use of resources and in reducing the Defense Department's operating and support cost burden.

The Committee is especially concerned by the Air Force's actions to continue development and acquisition of programs that offer far less than the required capability and do not provide timely, accurate, and comprehensive information. According to several in-house and independent analyses and audits, CAMS and REMIS cannot provide the quality and data volume required to manage complex weapons systems and associated war programs. In fact, and notwithstanding the higher than actual costs realized, there has been a marked deterioration in the quality and data volume since the introduction of CAMS, and a degradation in overall management effectiveness because of the lack of information management capabilities provided by CAMS and REMIS.

Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the CAMS and REMIS programs be terminated and that no funds from any source or appropriation be used to continue the development, acquisition, and fielding of CAMS and REMIS. The Committee further recommends that the Air Force to use those funds appropriated for ADP systems, including those previously appropriated for CAMS and REMIS, for the development, procurement, and operation of a suitable alternative system. With the recent creation of the Air Force Strategic Command and its emphasis on management by weapon system, it is strongly urged that the Air Force fund, implement, and manage any alternative system(s) through the program of Strategic Command. The Air Force must have the ultimate responsibility for quality, readiness, and control.

Composite health care system [CHCS].—The Committee has staunchly supported the development of CHCS and recognizes the significant benefits that the Department's medical community will reap from the fielding of this system. Currently, CHCS is undergoing testing at several hospitals and outpatient clinics throughout the Department and preliminary results are very encouraging. The major difficulty in the development of CHCS has occurred in the area of in-patient order entry [IPOE], particularly in its use in intensive care units. Because of this problem, Congress has limited the deployment of CHCS pending full approval for the deployment of CHCS, except in limited cases where it can be demonstrated by an economic analysis that CHCS is necessary to replace current antiquated systems that have been used well beyond their intended life cycle. It has come to the Committee's attention that the Department is splitting CHCS into separate milestone decisions for IPOE and the balance of CHCS, the primary reason being to receive full deployment approval for the basic system before successfully demonstrating that IPOE works. The Committee is disturbed by this action since IPOE is one of the keystones to the successful implementation of CHCS and that without IPOE, the Department is fielding a system not unlike commercial off-the-shelf systems that are available at a more economical value. Should this be done, the Committee is not convinced that the Department will see the rest of the development of CHCS through to fruition. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to conduct its MAISRC reviews of CHCS as a single system. In addition, the Committee directs the Department to specifically earmark \$9,000,000 of its fiscal year 1992 procurement, defense agency funds for the completion of the development of IPOE software and that CHCS not receive MAISRC review and approval until IPOE can be incorporated into such a review. The Committee is not unsympathetic to the fact that there are aging medical systems in the field today that must be replaced for economic reasons. In that vein, the Committee reiterates previous positions taken by Congress that where economically feasible, and through the demonstration that final CHCS software will be able to be fielded, that medical facilities may procure and install current generation CHCS systems, at the approval of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs).

CORPORATE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT [CIM]

In October 1989, the Department of Defense initiated CIM to improve its ability to apply information management capabilities effectively in support of its mission. Since that time the Department has generated a significant amount of guidance concerning the conduct and direction of CIM, including the appointing of a Director of Defense Information who has the authority to develop and manage the implementation, execution, and oversight of CIM principles across the Department of Defense.

In the fiscal year 1991 Department of Defense Appropriations Act, the Congress strongly endorsed the Department's CIM initiative and provided a central account of \$1,000,000,000 from which the Department could administer CIM and apply those funds

toward the most important automated data processing requirements of the Department. Due to the timing of this action, the requirement that for the first time the services and Office of Secretary of Defense staff coordinate the establishment of priorities among the numerous and varied ADP programs, and working with a funding level appropriated at an amount less than requested, led to much confusion within the Department for several months at the onset of this initiative. In discussing the merits of this initiative with various organizations within the Department, several areas of concern were raised. In summary, the main issues were that the time to allocate funds from the central account took too long, that the funds within the central account involved more than just CIM-related programs, and that funding was allocated in such a manner that it did not prevent the use of funds for ADP programs that were not approved for funding.

The President's budget reflects CIM funding as decentralized and controlled primarily by the services. The fundamental issue is whether or not CIM funding in fiscal year 1992 should be centralized again or left as is in the President's request. The crux of this debate lies in whether the issues outlined above can be resolved or if the ability to centralize funding and management of CIM is beyond the skills of the Department. The Committee firmly believes that the experience gained this past year through the centralized management of CIM, that actions taken by the Department to identify fiscal year 1992 priorities, and recommendations of this Committee will greatly enhance the execution and management of CIM from a centralized fund.

The primary reason for the delay in the allocation of funds back to the services was due to the fact that the Department had to establish priorities for all programs to be funded from the central CIM fund. This had never been done before within or without the services and proved to be a formidable task to complete and did not commence until after the fiscal year had begun. For fiscal year 1992, the CIM program office has requested the services to prepare business case analyses for CIM-related efforts and has asked that the services respond to this tasking prior to the start of the fiscal year. This action should put the CIM program office well ahead of their position the previous year in being able to make timely decisions as to which CIM programs should be supported.

The original \$1,000,000,000 CIM account did include funding for programs that were not related to CIM. This inclusion unnecessarily delayed the funding of programs which were not related to CIM and that funding was necessary to provide for system upgrades. Of the fiscal year 1992 budget request, CIM-related operations and modernization funds have been identified to the Committee such that any action to centralize CIM funding should only incorporate CIM-related efforts.

Finally, the allocation of funding during fiscal year 1991 did not provide adequate controls on the use and realignment of funding. Funds were not provided specifically by project and thus, once received by the services, the ability to track the use of these funds by project became very difficult. It is the opinion of the Committee that commencing with fiscal year 1992, CIM centrally managed funds should be allocated through the use of military interdepart-

mental purchase requests [MIPR's]. MIPR's should be used for each individual system effort under CIM. Thus, if funds need to be reallocated among differing projects, programs may be specifically chosen for adjustment rather than relying on the service to make the appropriate adjustment without the assurance that the desired adjustment has taken place or that the lowest priority effort has been decremented.

The Committee firmly believes that the success of CIM relies on the ability of the Department retain CIM-related modernization funds within a central account so that the highest priority systems and those with the greatest economic payback may be pursued expeditiously. In order to provide for the centralized management of CIM programs in fiscal year 1992, the following adjustments are recommended (note that operation and maintenance adjustments include resources associated with revolving fund efforts within CIM):

	Operation and maintenance	Other procurement	Total
Army:			
Standard depot system	-\$997,000		-\$997,000
TAMMIS	-4,742,000	-\$6,100,000	-10,842,000
Corps of Engineers fin. mgmt. sys.	-1,531,000		-1,531,000
Total, Army	-7,270,000	-6,100,000	-13,370,000
Navy:			
Civilian time and attendance	-19,000	-300,000	-319,000
NCPDS	-38,000,000		-38,000,000
Automated storage kitering sys.	-560,000		-560,000
LOGMARS	-5,004,000		-5,004,000
SPLICE	-3,588,000		-3,588,000
Stock point ADP replacement	-20,286,000		-20,286,000
Financial operations NCSC		-250,000	-250,000
MIS David Taylor Research Center	-324,000		-324,000
NAVAIR industrial fund mgmt. sys.		-425,000	-425,000
NWSES standard industrial fund	-163,000		-163,000
Naval ordnance MIS	-4,000		-4,000
Printing resources MIS	-257,000		-257,000
Reserve fin. mgmt./active duty	-641,000		-641,000
Automated proc. and acct. sys.	-495,000	-729,000	-1,224,000
ICP—Resolicitation	-3,909,000		-3,909,000
SCLSIS	-310,000		-310,000
Computer-assisted medical IVS	-2,068,000		-2,068,000
Expense assignment sys.—V. III		-1,125,000	-1,125,000
Medical office automation		-2,550,000	-2,550,000
UADPS level II	-350,000		-350,000
UADPS stock points	-428,000		-428,000
Total, Navy	-38,444,000	-5,379,000	-43,823,000
Air Force:			
Base level personnel system	-292,000		-292,000
Personnel concepts III		-1,399,000	-1,399,000
Std., cataloging, and prov. sys.	-3,357,000		-3,357,000
Equipment mgmt. system (AFEMS)	-9,205,000		-9,205,000
Initial provisioning MIS	-1,000,000		-1,000,000
Mod. of def. log. standard sys.	-1,774,000		-1,774,000
REMIS	-11,796,000		-11,796,000
Requirements data bank	-23,836,000	-2,290,000	-26,126,000
Weapon system MIS		-802,000	-802,000
Contractor data management sys.	-8,726,000		-8,726,000

	Operation and maintenance	Other procurement	Total
Total, Air Force	-59,986,000	-4,491,000	-64,477,000
Defense Agencies:			
DCA DECCO AIS	-1,000,000	-1,500,000	-2,500,000
DFAS military pay redesign—JSS	-8,917,000		-8,917,000
DFAS program, budget, and acct. sys.	-1,378,000		-1,378,000
DFAS std. Army FI&RS—Mod	-3,644,000		-3,644,000
DFAS std. Army civ. pay sys.—Re	-5,294,000		-5,294,000
DFAS std. finance system—Re	-21,359,000		-21,359,000
DLA std. automated trans. sys.	-980,000		-980,000
DLA DRMS AIS	-8,740,000		-8,740,000
DLA def. automated address sys.	-12,453,000		-12,453,000
DLA DLIS—modernization program	-13,563,000		-13,563,000
DLA defense distribution system	-4,672,000		-4,672,000
DLA DIPEC	-118,000		-118,000
DLA APCAPS	-2,470,000		-2,470,000
DLA BOSS	-425,000		-425,000
DLA DFAMS	-2,314,000		-2,314,000
DLA DISMS	-6,428,000		-6,428,000
DLA MOCAS	-12,001,000		-12,001,000
DLA SAMMS	-27,018,000		-27,018,000
DMSSC ACCESS	-8,851,000	-14,600,000	-23,451,000
DMSSC CHCS	-6,410,000	-28,700,000	-35,110,000
DMSSC DSS	-9,100,000	-4,700,000	-13,800,000
DMSSC DBMIS—BI	-4,522,000		-4,522,000
DMSSC DBMIS—DB	-122,000		-122,000
DMSSC DDS	-1,925,000		-1,925,000
DMSSC DMIS	-3,511,000		-3,511,000
DMSSC DMLS	-1,937,000		-1,937,000
DMSSC DTS	-2,903,000		-2,903,000
DMSSC EAS version III	-3,930,000		-3,930,000
Total, defense agencies	-175,985,000	-49,500,000	-225,485,000
Grand total	-281,685,000	-65,470,000	-347,155,000

In addition to the above systems, additional systems have been identified as CIM-related systems but do not have any fiscal year 1992 funds budgeted for modernization. These systems should not receive any funding for modernization efforts in fiscal year 1992 unless specifically approved by the Director for Defense Information and funded from within the CIM central account or identified elsewhere in the centrally funded CIM system. These systems are:

Army

Army civilian personnel system
 Army Material Command accounting system
 Integrated procurement system
 Composite health care system
 Medical expense reporting system
 Occupational health management information system modernization
 Commodity command support system (other)

Navy

NAVAIR depot workload control system
 Financial operations system—NUSC
 Financial operations system—NWS

Navy headquarters financial system
 Program support data automated report and tracking system
 Uniform ADP system—Inventory control points
 Standard accounting and reporting system
 Marine Corps standard supply system

Air Force

Enhanced transportation automated data system
 Stock control and distribution
 Engineering data computer retrieval system
 Initial provisioning management information system
 Joint uniformed services technical information system
 Dental data system
 Inpatient data system
 Medical expense and performance reporting system
 Medical logistics system
 Report of patients
 Surgeon General quality of life (HQ USAF)
 Standard appointment and scheduling system

Defense agencies

DCA—Defense commercial communications office automated information system
 DFAS—Interim integrated and disbursing and accounting
 DFAS—Central procurement accounting system
 DMSSC—Central processing and distribution system
 DMSSC—Defense enrollment eligibility system
 DMSSC—Defense medical regulating information system
 DMSSC—SNAP automated medical systems
 DMSSC—Triservice food
 DMSSC—Triservice micro pharmacy system

Automated data processing operations consolidations.—The Committee has recommended, elsewhere in this report, that ADP operations consolidation funding in fiscal year 1992 be centralized within the Corporate Information Management Office in the amount of \$196,700,000. The Committee is concerned that the individual service ADP consolidation plans are falling behind schedule and still have significant levels of planning and review to accomplish prior to being able to wisely utilize these funds for consolidation efforts. Given the current stage of development of these plans, the Committee does not believe that these consolidations are fully executable in fiscal year 1992 and, therefore, recommends a reduction of \$75,000,000 without prejudice. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to consolidate ADP operations where resources may be saved, but cautions the Department that credible, well-developed consolidation plans must be established prior to the use of these funds.

Computer-aided Acquisition and Logistics Support Program [CALS].—Last year the Congress consolidated CALS funding and directed the Department to conduct a review of CALS projects and systems and select standards for the Department. The Department provided an interim status of this review and has recently concluded its review. The Committee strongly supports the consolidation of

CALS funding in fiscal year 1992 in order that the Department may effectively manage and direct the implementation of this critical effort. Accordingly, the Committee recommends the following adjustments necessary to centralize CALS funding within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics):

	O&M	Procurement	R&D	Total
Army:				
ACALS	— \$7,000,000			— \$7,000,000
FCIM	— 6,800,000			— 6,800,000
TD/CMS	— 6,000,000			— 6,000,000
DSREDS				
Army, total	— 19,800,000			— 19,800,000
Navy:				
CAD II	— 2,600,000	— \$14,600,000		— 17,200,000
AJM-TRAIN				
AJM-NSYS		— 25,000,000		— 25,000,000
DRWG PROC				
EDPODS II				
NEDALS				
NPODS	— 1,700,000			— 1,700,000
Snap III				
TMPODS				
EDMICS	— 5,900,000			— 5,900,000
SPICE	— 3,600,000			— 3,600,000
APADE	— 500,000	— 700,000		— 1,200,000
IDS/RAMP	— 10,500,000		— \$4,400,000	— 14,900,000
Navy, total	— 24,800,000	— 40,300,000	— 4,400,000	— 69,500,000
Air Force:				
JUSTIS			— 500,000	— 500,000
ABDR				
Spares		— 900,000		— 900,000
LSMIS	— 100,000			— 100,000
CADBIT			— 300,000	— 300,000
IDS			— 600,000	— 600,000
Crew chief			— 900,000	— 900,000
DMAMTI	— 2,500,000			— 2,500,000
ITDS				
ATOS	— 4,500,000			— 4,500,000
CALS	— 27,000,000			— 27,000,000
IMIS			— 7,400,000	— 7,400,000
EIP			— 20,999,000	— 20,999,000
RAMTIP				
EDCARs	— 5,400,000	— 1,400,000		— 6,800,000
Air Force, total	— 39,500,000	— 2,300,000	— 30,699,000	— 72,499,000
OSD:				
CALS			— 10,475,000	— 10,475,000
ACALS	— 26,500,000	— 18,500,000		— 45,000,000
Spares			— 2,600,000	— 2,600,000
EIP			— 2,000,000	— 2,000,000
JUSTIS	— 20,600,000	— 5,400,000		— 26,000,000
OSD total	— 47,100,000	— 23,900,000	— 15,075,000	— 86,075,000
Grand total	— 131,200,000	— 66,500,000	— 50,174,000	— 247,874,000